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PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER

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WEDNESDAY

MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1835.

PRICE \$6

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
MARCUS MORTON.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEY AT FLORENCE.

Napoleon fell some twenty years ago, and the world has not yet ceased to talk about him; it is not half-a-dozen years since the Dey of Algiers was dethroned, yet he is as irretrievably forgotten at the present moment as Tippoo Saib or Guatimozin. Neither great qualities, it seems, nor great misfortunes, are likely to secure a permanent remembrance among men, unless exhibited upon a wide theatre. The sovereign of Algiers was a great man; but, alas! he lacked territory—no immortality for him. Heads flew off at his nod, but the number of his lieges beheads at pleasure was stinted to a hundred thousand or so. Yet, after all—

"What wants this outlaw conqueror should have?"

"A wider space; an ornate grave."

Unfortunate monarch! his grave, I fancy, can boast but few ornaments, or any thing indicative of the pomp and circumstance that once surrounded its royal tenant. It lies somewhere in the desert between Egypt and Arabia, where he was doomed to fall by the hands of a robber, as he journeyed on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He was murdered for his money, like a trading adventurer—a fate strange enough for one who had sat upon a throne; yet so strange have been the times we have lived in, that we should be at no loss to make out a complete series of knighthood, vicissitudes, and adventures, from the history of the royal and noble personages of the present day.

The Algerine monarch was blessed with no faithful Las Cases or gossipping O'Meara to record the sayings and doings wherewith he contrived to cheat the miseries of his exile; we know, therefore, but little about the private history and manners of him who, perhaps, must be known to posterity as the "Last of the Dey's."—

"Di grazia, Excellenza," said the Marchesa —, and how much might I bring on a good market-day?

Our friend, the Marchesa, though not equal in attractions to the first questioner, yet was by no means a person of indifferent exterior. Nevertheless, so indulgent are good-natured mortals towards themselves in the nice business of making comparisons, that she had all along lived in the happy belief of surpassing that accomplished person.

"Two thousand, for a certainty," was the reply.

"Bravo!" again from every lip; but the astonishment and disappointment of the Marchesa were indescribable, as all could perceive, for her foible was not unknown.

"Only two thousand?" rejoined she, in pretended banter, but real seriousness, and casting a significant look upon her friend and rival, who had been rated fifty per cent higher.

The Dey made one of the politest salams imaginable, as he repeated the declaration, assuring her that he should esteem her a grand bargain at that price.

This was decisive as to the respective merits of these two charming ladies; but the Marchesa had a lower opinion of the talk of his Highness from that moment.

As for the Dey, he never imagined he could give offence to a woman by valuing her at two thousand crowns.

The whim spread among the company; every one was eager, either in jest or earnest, to know the precise value of her attractions, according to the true tariff of orientalism, and the Dey had a busy time of it in satisfying the inquiries that poured in upon him from all quarters.

Nothing could be more amusing than the effect occasioned by this *tour de force* among the *orientaries*.

Port little *chis* of thirteen, languishing charmers of twenty, and waning beauties of a certain age—*tutte quante*, all were besieging the great Dey with the inquiry, "what would I bring?" and "what would I bring?"

At first the honest barbarian gave his answers in good faith, and with a critical estimation of the good qualities of each several inquirer, marking some at a thousand crowns, others at five hundred, and others lower;—what right indeed had he to imagine that his fair friends were not in downright earnest?

But when, on carrying his estimate as low as two or three hundred, he discovered that he had almost made an affront, and especially when he found real offence had been taken by his whisperings to his dragoman, that a certain lady would be a hard bargain at five pauls, he began to see that his arithmetical exactness did not exactly suit the niceties of the christian code of politeness.

From this time he found himself put upon his gallantry, and resorted to a little equivocation when it would have been difficult to satisfy the curiosity of his inquirers by speaking the plain truth, unless he chose to say most uncomplimentary things. However, the mania for the Dey was not the less prevalent on this account, and, while the nine days wonder lasted, he enjoyed an utter monopoly of the attentions of the full Florentines.

His domestic establishment was of course broken up at his expulsion from his capital. How many wives he left at Algiers is not known, but some small crumbs of comfort were left him in the combivial way: a travelling harem of half a dozen of the handsomest, formed the solace of his exile; and the impatient curiosity of his neighbors to get a peep at this part of his premises, is not to be described. Unfortunately this was precisely the point where they were destined to the least gratification. The Dey was as close as an oyster to all questions upon this topic. There were reports and descriptions about town respecting these mysterious beings, who were Circassians, Georgians, and so forth; but nothing seemed to be certain, save that they were snugly locked up; and in such provoking obscurity did the whole matter continue, that this bevy of eastern beauties came, and tarried, and departed in a manner that baffled curiosity as completely as happened in the adventure of Geoffrey Crayon with the Stout Gentleman—*London Court Journal*.

“Nostris prouti Plautinos et numeros et Laudavere sales.”

This, it seems, was the daily diversion with which he regaled himself; and each afternoon found him at the window, eating water-melon and admiring Punch. He that can be easily softened into gaiety, according to Dr. Johnson, can be easily melted into kindness; the Dey, therefore, must have been of a placable, if not of a hama temper, if the Doctor's theory suits a Turk as well as a Christian.

If, however, this distinguished visitor excited no interest at Florence in a political point of view, it must be added that he made no small stir in the gay circles of that gay capital. Dethroned sovereigns, it is true, were already quite familiar to them, various members of the Bonaparte family having been constant residents there; but the Dey was something different from all these—he was a *rara avis*, *nigroque similima cygno*, in more senses than one. How could the fair dames of Florence avoid being seized with the strongest curiosity respecting this noble hero of a race, who

“so much admire philogyny.”

Although the treatment of their wives is sad.”

Who could think of his harem, that mysterious and impenetrable abode, where the choicest beauties of the East were shut up to live, nobody knew how, and not feel a most inappassable and laudable desire to ferret out some choice bit of the secret of so rare a prison-house? What will you have? The Florentine ladies were daughters of Eve; the Dey and his harem were irresistible; what marvel then that he became forthwith as great a lion as ever was imported from Lydia.

His Highness spoke neither Italian, French, nor any language known to the Florentines. This was an awkward barrier in the way of the fair ladies who strove to cultivate his acquaintance. Yet female curiosity must be awarded its full honors, and it is but justice to say, these courteous dames did not allow this circumstance to diminish the zeal and assiduity with which they bestowed their polite attentions upon him. He was honored with the most brilliant company, and found himself at once a greater favorite with the fair than the gayest young spark about town.

The Dey was by no means insensible to the force of these civilities, and acquitted himself with as much politeness towards his fair admirers as a tawny gentleman with a beard, a turban, and a harem, could be expected to do. Conversation by means of an interpreter must, of necessity, lack something of the liveliness and dramatic expression of ordinary colloquial intercourse; yet there are so many topics which a lady and a Mussulman may discuss with interest, that the chat on these occa-

sions was well worth the hearing. The ladies, with true female tact, did not fail to adapt their enquiries to the taste and comprehension of their Mahometan friend, who gave them a most ingenious and edifying exposition of the doctrines of Islam relating to domestic affairs. The fair ones were highly amused with this, but it must be added, without being convinced that polygamy and seclusion were the two greatest blessings that could be enjoyed by the female sex. On the contrary, they maintained a warm dispute in their own defence, and posed their antagonist on several occasions with arguments of such a kind as he had never heard within the precincts of his own seraglio.

“But you Mussulmen,” said one of his fair friends, “buy your wives like cattle; now that is shocking.”

“So you think, Signora; but I assure you no wife of our religion is ever shocked at it, unless she discovers that she was bought at a low price.”

“Pray, Excellenza Illustrissima,” said the Countess (a charming brunet)—and she knows it; what price should I sell for at Algiers or Constantinople?

“Lovely Countess, light and splendor of *Firenze la bella*, I should insult thy matchless charms to estimate them at less than three thousand Francescos, good Tuscan coin.”

“Bravo! Bravissimo” ejaculated the whole company with an explosion of laughter, in which no one joined with more satisfaction than the subject of this most characteristically Oriental compliment. The Countess blushed and exclaimed *Bagatela?* but whether in affected or real incredulity, I leave the reader to decide.

The thought suggested by this query was too happy a one not to be immediately followed up by the others of the party. Who can blame a laudable curiosity?

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HARDWARE, NAILS AND HOLLOW WARE.

RICE & LIVING, Nos 50 Kilby and 72 Water sts, have received by the St Lawrence, Chatham and other late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE, consisting in part of the following—

Sunderland's Cast Steel

Cast Steel, Sticks

Knife and Forks

Pen, Pockets

Shoe, Butcher

Bread, Biscuit

Drawing

Rodgers' (Elliot's)

Wade and Butcher

Scissors and Shears

Cast Steel Pit

Cross Cut, Hand

and Iron Back

Files, all kinds

Chisels and Gouges

Plant Irons

Awls and Pin's

Hammer and Pound Pins

Saw for Tea and Bread Trays

Steel Snuffers

Braas Goods, all kinds

Spikes and Nail Gimblets

Snow Thread

Iron Compas

Nortof, Bright

Beaded and Brass

Iron Candlesticks

Brass do

Cap Wire, Nos 4 5 6

Fish Hooks

Braces and Bits

Awls and Tacks

Iron and Steel Squares

and Iron are also on hand of

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

First quality Hollow Ware

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1835.

The Aristocrat.—The Aristocrat is called a more respectable man than his fellow citizen the democrat; though the latter is more generous and more reckless of self. The former is generally more esteemed, because he is more wealthy. He employs a great many hand—i.e. liberal in his payments, (for we are describing on of the fairest specimens) and is truly a personal friend of the poor men in his vicinity. Yet nevertheless he is not their political friend. He delights to see his workmen, his man-servants and his maid-servants, his sons and his ass in good condition, enjoying all the physical comforts of life. He is not a miser—he is always ready to subscribe largely to any purpose which will supply the needy wants of the poor man. But still he is not the political friend of the latter. Though he is willing and desires that the poor man should partake of his bounty, he is unwilling that he should possess the same political privileges which he himself enjoys. He is no a haughty man. He is polite and affable with the laboring men and the mechanics, and seems to meet them very nearly as equals, yet he is not their political friend. He is opposed to all those measures of government which would place the poor man on a political level with the rich. He would delight in seeing the people divided into ranks, and in seeing the poor placed under the blessed patronage of the wealthy, who might protect them and support them as their humble dependents. He does not consider perhaps, that the majority of men are neither generous nor just, and that to leave the poor to the care of the rich, would be no less than making them slaves. He does not, however, express such aristocratical opinions in public. He would not wish to injure his own popularity by such remarks, or to wound the feelings of his neighbors, whom, notwithstanding his political sentiments, he really very highly esteems; for he is the political, not the social aristocrat whom we are describing. His fellow citizens of the laboring class entertain the highest respect for him, knowing him to be a man of intelligence and worth; and since he is their personal friend they cannot understand how he can be their political enemy or rival. Is he a hypocrite? By no means. He considers himself as much the political, as the personal friend of the poor man. He firmly believes it to be an act of friendship to place the rich men over the poor as their political guardians. He has no idea of doing them any wrong. Many of the prudent and reverential portion of the community are induced to join his party on account of their respect for the man. They cannot believe that their respectable neighbor—the pious christian—the upright citizen—the honest man, (epithets which he really deserves) would support any measure which is unjust and unequal in its influence upon the people. Hence when they incline to his party, they imagine themselves actuated by a feeling of honor and justice; and when they incline to the party of the democrat, they are apt to feel as if they were encouraging radicalism, and were actuated by selfish motives. The aristocrat endeavors to inspire the people with a great respect for the opinions of those who are wiser than themselves, and would discourage in them all feelings of self-reliance. It is the feeling of non-resistance, passive obedience, distrust of one's own judgment, and reverence for the opinions of the ruling authorities, which supports all aristocratical governments. Hence the aristocrat always recommends those cowardly and servile principles of the human breast as virtues, and—*the noble spirit of democracy*, which is the genius of liberty, as the turbulent spirit of anarchy and licentiousness.

Capt. Bossiere, of Baltimore, has published a statement in relation to his conduct towards Miss Thompson, for which he was so severely beaten by Mr Baylies of Washington city. He says that Miss T. formed an acquaintance with his family during his absence at New Orleans—soon after his return, she requested his advice in relation to her situation, &c., stating that Mr Baylies had made her an offer of marriage, which she refused, but subsequently, in consequence of his importunities, she promised to become his wife at some future day, which promise she seemed anxious to annul. Capt. B. recommended her to a gentleman by the name of Lee, a lawyer, as one who would be better able to advise her than himself—at the same time suggesting to her the expediency of peremptorily refusing to marry Mr B., and placing herself under such protection as would relieve her from his importunities, and offering her the protection of his wife and family. At the time of the assault by Mr Baylies, he was in a very feeble state of health. He denies that Miss T. had conducted in such a manner as to justify suspicion, and speaks very highly of her character in every respect.

Mr Baylies has rejoined to this statement—pronounces many of its parts false, and avows his determination to bring Capt. B.'s conduct to a full investigation.

It is perhaps proper to state that Capt. B. also denies in the most pointed manner, the truth of the charges of piracy and murder, recently brought against him by one of his ex-supercargoes—and says he is ready to disprove them at a proper time and in a proper manner.

The New Hampton, N. H. Academy, is spoken of as an excellent institution for the education of youth. The late exhibition there gave great satisfaction to those interested.

The City of Baltimore is still under martial law, or rather, under the protection of the military. All remains quiet.

One of the Caravans lost an elephant at Buffalo, on the 9th—disease not mentioned. P. S.—*Dropsy*.

The Editor of the Sentinel acknowledges that he has been in the House of Correction!

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday, the committee on streets was entrusted with full power to lay out Suffolk street through the city lands.

Petition of John C. Warren, and other physicians of this city, praying that measures may be taken to supply the city with wholesome water: referred.

License was granted to the Tremont Theatre.

Petition of the Society of Natural History, for a license to exhibit a solar microscope: referred.

Warrants were granted to John B. Parker, 1st Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 7; Joseph Young, 1st Assistant Foreman, and John Davis, 2d Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 17.

Memorial of the Ward Officers respecting refreshments at the Ward Meetings, that some rule may be adopted respecting the same: referred.

The Providence Light Infantry is a fine, military looking company, and was welcomed into the city yesterday, in a soldier-like style by the City Guards, a corps under excellent discipline. Between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the two companies crossed the ferry to Chelsea, where a dinner was ready for them, prepared in elegant style. After enjoying the pleasures of the table, enhanced by the flow of convivial feeling, for an hour or two, they returned to their encampment upon the Common, highly gratified with the excursion and the pleasing events of the day. The *Tigers* performed camp duty for the P. L. I. last night.

Election News.—The following is from Whig papers, a source not always to be relied on in such matters:—

Missouri.—The votes on the 1st day in St. Louis, were for Congress.—Gen. Ashley, the late member, 259; Birch, 184; Strother, 166; Harrison, 184. In Manchester, Ashley, 109; Birch, 147; Strother, 118; Harrison, 78.

Kentucky.—The results of the Congressional election, so far as heard from, are as follows:—

Richard M. Johnson is re-elected without opposition.

Mr Graves (Whig) has been elected in the Louisville District, by a majority of 4 to 500 votes over Mr Pope.

In the Fifth District, Mr Harlan (Whig) is elected.

B. Hardin's majority over John Pope, at the close of the first day, was 664 votes.

John Chambers (Whig) is elected in the District lately represented by Mr Marshall.

John White (Whig) is elected in the Madison District, without opposition.

Illinois Election.—Lane (Van Buren) is re-elected over Dunn (Whig). Majority 34.

Col. Kennard (Jackson). Majority not known, said to be large.

Gen. McLeary (Whig) elected.

Mr Hannegan (Jackson) re-elected.

Ewing (Whig) re-elected by a small majority.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has returned to Baltimore, and issued a short address to his fellow citizens. He says his property is all destroyed—that he is an innocent man—that he was absent when the riot took place, but has now returned with his family to resume his profession, and will not leave the city with life. He does not value, he says, the loss of his property, if his fellow citizens will but believe, as he trusts they will, that he is utterly incapable of committing the fraudulent acts attributed to him.

The Ex-Mayor, Mr. Hunt, has also published what purports to be the reasons why he resigned his office—the amount of which is that the citizens did not respect him sufficiently to sustain him in the exercise of his official powers.

The U. States Gazette, in copying our paragraph about a bowl of water thrown from a window of the Tremont House, tells the following story of a Philadelphia belle:—

“She had stopped at a fashionable milliner's, and was so much pleased with a bonnet made to her order, that she was determined to improve the fine weather, and have a walk along the fashionable promenade. She walked as if she felt that the bonnet was attractive—a gentle toss of her head, and a little mincing of the step. It was just in the midst of one of the movements that denoted a self-satisfaction, that there descended from the third story window of a house, a pint of hydrant water. It came down upon the gauze and blonde glory of her bonnet, and destroyed the beauty of the bunch of artificial flowers. We were so much pained at the wreck, that we had only time to see the lady put back for repairs.”

The Journeyman Boot and Shoe Makers of Salem, who struck for higher wages a few days ago, still hold out—the employers have advertised for forty or fifty workmen, to whom they offer the following wages:—

For best Gentlemen's Boots	\$2 12 1 2
“ “ Shoes	2 6 1 4
Ladies French Slippers	45
“ “ Common	35

What the difference is between these prices and those demanded by the Journeyman we do not know, as the latter is not stated.

Dr. Duggan's Primer of the English Language is one of the most useful books for primary instruction that we are acquainted with. The Doctor having had much experience as an instructor, knew the round that was missing in the ladder of juvenile education, and has most successfully supplied it.—*See his Defense in the Boston Evening Post*.—Approved by those far more competent to judge of its utility than ourselves, and we hope that he will find an ample reward for his labor in its general introduction into our schools.

Theatrical.—The splendid manner in which the Tremont has been decorated, since its close in June, is the subject of admiration by all who have witnessed it; and, what is gratifying to our pride, the whole work has been executed by American artists—native Bostonians. Mr. Stockwell, whose ultimate success we predicted at former period, has been the master genius of the whole business, and most happily has acquitted himself. The Providence Light Infantry will visit this Theatre this evening.

Upon our First Page may be found an amusing sketch of the late Dey of Algiers—the Florentine ladies admired his Sublime Excellency so much that they have been unable to tolerate any beau since his departure, with a beard less than six inches long.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, at New York, got under way on Sunday afternoon, and came to anchor below the quarantine ground, Staten Island.—Com. Elliot will relieve Com. Patterson in the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

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The United States ship Falmouth, Capt. McCauley, has arrived at Norfolk in 17 days from Pensacola—all well.

It is expected that the Washington Rail Road will be opened through its whole length, on the 26th inst.

From Para.—Capt. Conway, of brig Gentleman, at Salem, from Para, 24th ult., represents the Province to be in a very unsettled state.

The receipts on the Boston and Worcester Rail Road the last week, for the fare of passengers, amounted to \$3,835 72; for freight \$447 06—total \$4,282 78.

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The Ex-Mayor, Mr. Hunt, has also published what purports to be the reasons why he resigned his office—the amount of which is that the citizens did not respect him sufficiently to sustain him in the exercise of his official powers.

The U. States Gazette, in copying our paragraph about a bowl of water thrown from a window of the Tremont House, tells the following story of a Philadelphia belle:—

“She had stopped at a fashionable milliner's, and was so much pleased with a bonnet made to her order, that she was determined to improve the fine weather, and have a walk along the fashionable promenade. She walked as if she felt that the bonnet was attractive—a gentle toss of her head, and a little mincing of the step. It was just in the midst of one of the movements that denoted a self-satisfaction, that there descended from the third story window of a house, a pint of hydrant water. It came down upon the gauze and blonde glory of her bonnet, and destroyed the beauty of the bunch of artificial flowers. We were so much pained at the wreck, that we had only time to see the lady put back for repairs.”

More Matrimonial Mischief.—**Thomas Malone**, like a good many other thoughtless men, who take counsel from the fatal promptings of their young blood, instead of the sage voice of experience, which every where surrounds them, got married one evening to an angel for the time being. But female angels are what may be termed in “law merchant,” “perishable articles,” and they often become “of the earth, earthly,” and lose all their angelic attributes, the moment they are metamorphosed into wives. Some, happy exceptions, it is true, stand the severest test, to which they can be subjected in Hymen's crucible, but such exceptions are rare, and the wife of Thomas Malone was not one of them, at least in his own opinion. Tom, however, was a man of spirit, and undertook to make her toe the mark of conjugal obedience, but having a little of Daniel O'Rourke's amiable spirit of contrariness in her composition, the more he tried to wallop her into a sense of her duty, the more she wouldn't do it, and he was therefore compelled—of course nothing short of compulsion could have driven him to such a violent remedy—who ever heard of a man's doing such a thing from choice—he was therefore compelled, we repeat, to seek consolation at the mouth of the Cruthair of Mount Monongahela, where he smothered the memory of his matrimonial misfortunes in the liquid lava of whiskey, as all persons, similarly afflicted, are advised to do in the

“...”

“If any pain or care remain,

Let's drown it in the bowl.”

The Court felt, as usual, a great deal of sympathy for Malone, and to remove him, as much as was in its power, from the effects of his wife's capricious conduct, sent him to South Boston for three months.

A census of this city is to be taken in October, by order of the city government. It has been supposed that this enumeration would give us 80,000 inhabitants, but persons who have the best means of information, assure us that it will not exceed 75,000. And the reason given is, the large number who have removed out of the city, and built up villages within a short distance of our limits. Mount Pleasant, in Roxbury, is an instance of this. Supposing this to be an accurate guess, our increase would be 14,000 in five years, on 61,000, or twenty-three per cent; a ratio equal to any city in the country.

The city of New York, it is supposed, will show by the census now taking, a population of 250,000. In 1830, it had 203,000, an increase of 47,000, or nineteen per cent.

Baltimore is estimated by its citizens at 90,000, of which 25,000 are blacks. In 1830 it had 30,625, increase since 10,000, or twelve per cent only.

When our Rail Roads are all completed to the points originally designated, the increase will be much more rapid than even the last five years has given us.—*Advertiser*.

The arrivals of the past week, to a considerable extent, are as follows:—

RUM.—Spirits continue to be well supported, sales of

10 a. m. at 1.50 a. s. 1.55 per lb.

INDIGO.—Prices supported, but we have few sales to notice.

Sales of an importation Cape Haytian, about 1600 a. s. 1.75 per lb.

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED FOR THE BOSTON MORNING POST,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1835.

ASHES, per 2240 lbs.	
Pots, \$103.00 a 112.00	
Pewter, 152.00 a 162.00	
BEANS, per lb.	
White, 1.62 a 2.00	
BARILLA, per 2240 lbs.	
Sicily, .60 a .65.00	
Tenaille, .59 a .65.00	
American ground, .48.00 a 00.00	
BEESWAX, per lb.	
Yellow, .18 a .23	
White, .23 a .29	
CANDLES, per lb.	
Boston mould, .11 a .12	
Spun, .34 a .35	
CLOVER SEED, per lb.	
Northern, .20 a .25	
Southern, .16 a .20	
COAL, cargo prices, nom'l	
Anthracite, .60 a .75	
N. Castle, .92 a .10.00	
Sussex, .20 a .9.00	
Orrell, .20 a .9.00	
Retailing prices according to quality.	
Anthracite, per 2000 lbs.	
7.00 a .--	
Newcastle per chaldron.	
10.00 a 10.75	
Nova Scotia, 9.00 a 9.50	
Orrell, 10.00 a 11.00	
COCOA per lb.	
Island, .062 a .07	
Para, .72 a .08	
Cayenne, .12 a .13	
COFFEE, per lb.	
Java, .13 a .13	
Porto-Rico, .13 a .14	
St. Domingo, .12 a .12	
Havana, .11 a .12	
Brazil, .12 a .12	
CORDAGE, per lb.	
Am. com., .02 a .02	
Patent, .09 a .09	
Russia, short price, .034 a .034	
CORKS, per groce.	
Prime, .50 a .50	
Common, .18 a .25	
CORN MEAL, per bbl.	
4.25 a 4.371	
COTTON, per lb.	
Geo. Up'd, .17 a .20	
New Orleans, .18 a .23	
Alabama, .18 a .22	
Tennessee, none, .-- a .--	
S. Island, .33 a .45	
Marsauham, .-- a .--	
Surinam, .-- a .--	
COPPER, per lb.	
Pig, Spanish, .24 a .24	
Boats, Am. & Old, .16 a .17	
DUCK, per holt.	
XU, .16 a .17	
DRUOGINS, .17 a .17	
Zotoff, .15 a .15	
Koneploff, .14.50 a .15.00	
Bilbinn, .15.00 a .15.00	
Half duck, .13.25 a .14.00	
Ravens, .6.25 a .7.25	
Amber, .5.00 a .14.00	
DIAPERS, per piece, cash	
Russia, bld, .1.39 a 2.00	
DYE STUFFS.	
Alum, .051 a .054	
Cochineal, 1.37 a 2.03	
Coppers, .024 a .029	
Indigo, Ben, common to prime, .130 a 1.75	
Manilla, .05 a .13.00	
Caracass, .130 a .13.7	
Chateaubri, .100 a 1.25	
Madder, .112 a .114	
Ochre, French, .112 a .114	
Yellow Berries, Persian, .-- a .--	
Cannab, .23 a .26	
Cannwood, per ton, stick	
70.00 a 75.00	
Fustic, .44 a .25.00	
Brazillito, .30 a .35.00	
Logwood, St Domingo, .05 a .24.00	
Rio de la Hacha, .70 a .75.00	
Nicaragua, .40 a .50.00	
Campach, .23.00 a .25.00	
DRUGS,	
Roll Brimstone, per lb., .03 a .032	
Castor Oil, per lb., .05 a .052	
Oil, Annts, per lb., .137 a .20	
Castor Oil, per lb., .13 a .14	
FISH, per quintal.	
Cod G. Bank, .2.57 a .3.00	
Pollcock, .2.00 a .2.25	
Hake, .1.58 a .1.65	
Bay new, .2.67 a .3.00	
Lob. d'olles, .1.12 a .1.25	
Streights, .2.25 a .2.37	
Maskred, including inspection	
No. 1, .14.00 a 14.50	
No. 2, .12.75 a .00.00	
No. 3, .11.25 a .00.00	
FEATHERS, per lb.	
Russia geese, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4d, .05 a .05	
Sidly do, .12 a .13	
Southern do, .35 a .39	
FLAX, per lb., .09 a .11	
FLAXSEED, per bushel,	
1.25 a 1.30	
FLOUR, per bbl, new	
Philadelphia, .6.50 a .6.62	
Ohio, .6.00 a .6.00	
Susquehannah, .5.50 a .5.00	
FRUIT,	
Almonds, soft shell, .13 a .20	
do hard shell, .06 a .08	
Stewed, .25 a .30	
Currants, .11 a .11.50	
Fiberts, .-- a .08	
Figs, Turkey, .09 a .10	
Lemons, Sicily, .2.75 a .3.50	
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STEAMBOAT LINE
FROM BOSTON TO GARDINER.—Arrangement for August.

The new Steamer PORTLAND, Capt Jabez Howes, master, will leave Union wharf, Portland, for Boston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, P.M., and Fester's wharf, Boston, for Portland, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

The Steamer McDONOUGH, Nath'l Kimball, master, will leave Union wharf, Portland, for Bath and Gardner, every Wednesday and Sunday, at 7 o'clock, AM—and will leave Gardner for Bath and Portland, every Monday and Friday at 9 o'clock, AM.

Fare—From Boston to Gardner \$2.00
" " Portland 3.00
" " Bath 1.50 and Found.
" " Gardner 2.00

Agents—J. B. SMITH, Boston—CHARLES MOODY, Portland—T. G. JEWETT, Gardner.

Stages will be in readiness to take the passengers from Gardner to Hallowell and Augusta on the arrival of the boat, and will leave Augusta and Hallowell, for Gardner, on the morning of the McDonaugh sailing. *tf-a13*

BOSTON AND HINGHAM.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a day.
The Steamboat GEN'L LINCOLN,
Capt George Beau-

VIII, on and after MONDAY the 8th of June, leave
Hingham, 6½ o'clock, A. M. 8½ o'clock, A. M.
10½ " " A. M. 12½ " P. M.
12 " " 6 " P. M.

Fee 37½ Cents.

Carriages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and most of the neighboring towns.

Passengers by applying at the Captain's office can be conveyed to any part of the city for 12½ cts.

For further particulars apply to the captain on board, to A. B. Fearing, Capt No 1 City wharf, or the subscriber.

HINGHAM, June 6, 1835. DAVID WHITON, Agent.

BOSTON AND HARTFORD PACKETS.

The Regular Line of Packets between the above cities, will consist of the following vessels:

Schooner ANN, — Captain Flower
CHINA, — — — Churchill,
LYDIA, — — — Mills,
MARY, — — — Hall,
ECHO, — — — Goodspeed.

These vessels are of the first class, and built expressly for the trade. The captains have been long engaged in the business, and are experienced pilots. Every exertion will be made to ensure due safety and comfort. This Line worthy of patronage. It is intended, at the next meeting of the Boston and Hartford, from the head of Central wharf, south side, at one o'clock, from Hartford every Wednesday. For terms of freight apply to JOSHUA SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HAITSBROOK & ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the Captain, on board, head of said wharf, south side, and in Hartford to THOMAS K. BRUCE & CO.

127

MASSACHUSETTS BOTANIC INFIRMARY

Dr. Thompson's Hospital—for the reception of the sick and infirm, situated on the bank of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. No 10 Congress street, with a view of the Harbour, its shipping and Islands on the Bay. The Infirmary has been additionally fitted up in a style not surpassed by any other in the State, for convenience and comfort. The Rooms spacious and airy; the Prospect on the East and West very pleasant. The whole establishment will be under the personal care of Dr J. A. Brown, formerly of the Tremont Infirmary and for some years past Botanic Physician in the city, during which time he attended or prescribed for several thousand persons, to whom Patients can be referred for further information.

P. D. BADGER, a Proprietor, who has had considerable acquaintance with the system, will superintend the male department, together with other faithful and experienced assistants.

The female department will be under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Brown, as formerly, as used by Mrs. Badger; who has for a considerable time been in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and pronounced by Dr. Warren the best nurse he ever had. But from seeing the good effects of the Vegetable medicinian in restoring a child given up to die, has for several years past had considerable experience in the Thomsonian system of practice.

The subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be written in the part to make all who may favor them with a call, both comfortable and perfectly satisfied.

The price will be the same as heretofore, to be paid in advance, with fifty per cent discount, to such as are really objects of charity.

All charges for attendance will be refunded where the medicine does not appear as recommended.

For sale above—Syrups for coughs and colds—Anti Diabetic Bitters, together with a general assortment of Vegetable Medicines, wholesale and retail, at fair prices.

J. A. BROWN,
P. D. BADGER.

M13

ESSEX DYE HOUSE.—JOHN G. RITTNER, Silks, Cotton, Linen and Woolen Dyes, would inform his friends and the public generally of Boston, Lynn and Salem, that he has taken a stand in Centre street, Lynn, where he will dye and finish in the best manner, the following—Silk and broadcloths—cassino—satin—bustings—crapes—silk and cotton—wovens—worsted cords—camel's hair—shawls—hosiery and gloves—plush—ribbons &c—also lace veils—leggings and stockings—feathers and other feathers. Ladies and gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress coats—great coats and frock coats—surtouts—vests and pantaloons—ladies' habits—cloaks are dyed and pressed, so as to appear like new, without being ripped.

J. G. R. would give further notice, that he cleanses and finishes Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description, without ripping, in a style heretofore unknown to the public; also, military garments, that are spoiled by sweat or gunpowder, can be restored to their original color, without injury to the cloth. Cashmere and Cashmere Shawls cleaned without injury to the borders—Carpets—woollen Table Cloths &c.

All articles left at the Dye House, with JOHN G. RITTNER, Salem—JHN BOWER, Lynn—W. TROOP, No 50 Hanover street, Boston—will be prepared at a moderate price, and will be returned in fourteen days from the time they are left.

J. G. R. having had upwards of 17 years' experience in the above business, is confident that he can give undoubted satisfaction. Those that favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with despatch, in the best possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He asks a share of that patronage which is determined to merit.

M13

epm

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he now prepares to execute any orders in the line of his profession at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike manner, having made extensive alterations by the addition of the store adjoining, and other improvements, which will enable him to conduct a genteel Tailoring Establishment on the most extensive scale, and by strict attention to his calling, at least to merit a share of public patronage. Having made arrangements with Merchant Tailors in New York and Philadelphia to transmit immediately on arrival the London Fashions, which will enable gentlemen to furnish themselves in the first style, such as can be procured in any other establishment in this city.

N. P. S. has just received from New York a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Fancy Vests. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine for themselves, particularly some splendid Cloths and London Quilts.

N. P. S. continues the agency of Tailors' Chalk, an article well known by the trade as being well adapted to drawing lines on stufs, and is easily erased.

Also, a large assortment of Tape Measures, some of them a first rate article, which is much wanted by the trade in general.

For Orders for any of the above will be promptly attended to it is addressed to NATHANIEL P. SNELLING,
No 10 & 12 Congress street, Boston.

M13

DURE BEAR'S OIL may be had by the groce, dozen or single bottle, of A. BOYDEN, Hancock-st.

As in all cases, so especially in this, Venders, if they wish to secure the patronage of the public, should be extremely cautious not to sell an article for the Hair which tends to counteract rather than assist nature.

The virtues of Bear's Oil have been too long tested to need any eloquence; and at this time no one can doubt of its being the very article of strength and support, which gives the growth of the Hair. An honest prejudice against the use of Bear's Oil has long existed, arising from two causes—the improper method of purifying it, and the imposition upon the public of a spurious article. That this prejudice may be wholly removed, this article now offered is warranted the pure Oil, and the possibility of its injuring the Hair is entirely precluded by the insinuation in which it has been purified. To prevent fraud, the genuine is enclosed in two wrappers, the inside one being signed Arnold Boyden.

Aug 15

LLOTHS, MERINOS, PRINTS, &c.

10 cases assorted colors Broadcloths;

10 do do do Cassimeres;

10 bales do do do Merinos, &c;

5 do do do do do 64;

50 cases Prints;

5 do do Bandanna Hdsks;

2 do taney Hdsks;

1 do Merino Shawls and Hdsks

2 do black Sarssets;

2 do Goatshair Camblet, colors blk, blue and brown

3 do Imitation do do do do do

AMERICAN GOODS.

100 bales brown and bleached Sheetings;

200 do do do Shirts;

Ficks, Plaids, Stripes, Checks, assorted colors Cotton Flannel,

BOOTS, SHOES, GATS.

50 cases Assorted half and thick Stockings;

30 do do do do do Shoes;

30 do women's mor, kid, lastings and leather Shoes;

5 do India Rubber Over Shoes;

75 do nupt and wool Hats.

For sale by HOW & JONES, at No 69 Milk street, low for Cash.

1st—Sept 15

CASH Advanced on personal property or Mortgages on Real Estate. Apply to 3 Federal street. *aut4*

DR. PHELPS' ARCANUM.—This Syrup is made from the bark of the Corky Senna, Eruptions or Diseases of the skin, Siphilis or Venereal Complaints, Rheumatism, Ulcers in the Throat and other parts of the Body, Mereur Affections, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Deep seated pain in the Muscles, Bones, &c, and a regenerator of emaciated and broken Constitutions, caused by disease, Intemperance, &c.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having been made acquainted with the medical qualities and witnessed the effects of "Dr Phelps' Arcanum," I feel much confidence in saying it is a preparation of medicine greatly superior to any thing of the kind, in curing those chronic diseases for which it is intended, and recommend it to invalids in preference to any other article whatever.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D.

New York, March 25, 1828.

My knowledge of the properties and operation of the "Arcanum of Dr Phelps," justify me in saying that it is far superior to any deporative syrup with which I am acquainted. In the most obstinate and ambiguous diseases, does effectually surprising. In those affections that resist the skill of the physician, such as Rheumatism, Siphilis, Scrofula, Ulcerations, and Diseases of the Skin, &c, I would recommend it as worthy of great confidence. JOHN D. GOODMAN, M. D.

Philadelphia, Nov 27, 1829.

For several years I have suffered excessively by a Bilious Rheumatic Disease, which has rendered me frequently unfit for duty, and confined me often to bed. My disease was the sequela of bad treatment, while in the most tropical latitudes, and laboring under an acute inflammation of the liver, and other Bilious organs. Prior and subsequently to our arrival in this port, I have had recourse to a great variety of prescriptions, medicines and nostrums—among which were a number of bottles of Swain's Panacea, Potter's Catharticon, the Rob of Laffeyette, &c, but, without any benefit—Dr Phelps being at that time a student of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, advised me to make use of a newly invented medicine, the Arcanum, which he believed would succeed in all cases, in consequence of the very singular effects he himself and others observed in it. I have had recourse to the Arcanum, and found it to be superior to all the others, and have had no difficulty in curing those cases which resisted all other treatment.

Dr Wm Judkins, JOHN TALIAFERRO

From the Hon J. Taliaferro, member of Congress and member of the late convention.

Richmond, 9th Oct 1829.

SIR—It has been my wish for a considerable time, to communicate the good effect with which I have used your Patent Specific Ointment. I have applied this ointment during the last four years, to every species of tumor and wound without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I consider it the most efficacious ointment in all cases of tumor, the cause of which is not known, and have been using it in the cure of wounds of any description. It may be proper to add that the cure of a tumor called White Swelling, given over by the most distinguished physicians as incurable, and which they decided would, without amputation, prove fatal to the patient, was, under my immediate notice, effected by the use of your ointment, and the patient is in due health, his limb affected by the tumor being restored to a perfect state of soundness. Also, that the leg of a man upwards of 80 years old, which had been wounded, and exhibited one dreadfully ulcerated surface from knee to foot, and for more than two years had been considered incurable, was effectually cured by the application of this ointment. I mention these two cases which fell under my immediate notice and management, as a decided evidence of the efficacy of your ointment.

In addition to the above cases it may be proper to state what I know of its sure effects as a remedy in all cases of serous tumors. A most violent and hopeless case of this description occurred in a servant of my own. It had baffled the most skilful medical treatment, but was subdued by Judkins's ointment.

Dr Wm Judkins, JOHN TALIAFERRO

From the Hon J. Taliaferro, member of the House of Representatives in Congress.

Washington city, March 22, 1826.

SIR—My son having been afflicted for five years with white swelling and having applied every remedy which could be obtained by the most eminent physicians, and which, without success, I procured one which I had been recommended by Dr Judkins's patient specific ointment, and made the application according to the directions accompanying it, and state for the benefit of the afflicted, that before one jug was used, a perfect cure was effected. My son has enjoyed good health ever since. I have no doubt, that to the ointment alone he is indebted—as nothing else was used for more than nine months before the application of the ointment.

Respectfully, JOHN TALIAFERRO

CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

A Stage will leave Wild's General Stage Office, No 11 Elm st, Boston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 o'clock. AM. Conveyance will be furnished at Bolton for all passengers who take this line for Harvard.

Fare from Boston to Harvard, \$1.50

From Boston to Fitchburg, 1.50

CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

A Stage will leave Wild's General Stage Office, No 11 Elm st, Boston, every day—Fare to Saratoga, \$1.50

CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

BOSTON, KEENE & BURLINGTON MAIL

STAGES—via Fitchburg.
Leaves Wild's General Stage Office, No 11 Elm st, Boston, every day—Fare to Burlington, \$1.50

CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

BOSTON AND BRATTLEBORO' MAIL

STAGES—via Fitchburg.
Leaves Wild's General Stage Office, No 11 Elm st, Boston, every day—Fare—\$3.75

CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

BOSTON AND ROYALSTON STAGE,

Fia Fitchburg and Winchendon.
Leaves Wild's General Stage Office every day.
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BOSTON, KEENE, BRATTLEBORO' BELLOWS FALLS, CHARLESTON & WINDSOR ACCOMMODATION STAGE—via Fitchburg.

Leaves Wild's General Stage Office, No 11 Elm st, Boston, every day—Fare to Belows Falls, Charlton and Windsor, *Through in Two Days.*

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BOSTON AND GREENFIELD MAIL STAGE,

Via Barre—Fare reduced to \$3.25 to Greenfield.
Leaves Wild's General Stage Office, No 11 Elm st, Boston, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

IMPROVEMENT ON DENTAL SURGERY.

Dr B. T. PRESCOTT continues to perform all the necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation.

Dr P. having obtained the services of a highly qualified and skillful practitioner, and by the aid of a new